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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FREEDMEN.

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C., OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1868.

HISTORICAL SURVEY.

Schools for *free colored persons*, under various restrictions, had for years existed in the larger cities of the Southern States; slaves, however, in city or country could only learn by stealth, and in most of the States high penalties existed for teaching them.

The rebellion in its first stages awakened a belief among the slaves that by means of it they were to escape from bondage. They felt assured that deliverance had come. When our armies entered the South, and the facts there were brought to light, two important things appeared: first, a surprising thirst for knowledge among the negroes; second, teachers in large numbers volunteering to instruct them.

First efforts.—The army, to some extent, had carried its own instructors. Negro servants of officers studied at the camp-fires of fellow servants. Laborers learned of comrades. On the enlistment of colored troops, chaplains became instructors, and, with other officers detailed for this service, taught, in some regiments, the whole rank and file. In the campaigns of 1864 and 1865, the Christian Commission had 50 teachers employed during a large portion of their time in colored camps and regiments. It is supposed that at the close of the war 20,000 colored soldiers could read intelligently, and a much larger number were in the elements of learning.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,

whose labors from the first had been given to the African race in this and other countries, founded a school for pupils irrespective of color at Berea, Ky., previous to the rebellion. It was interrupted only while the war lasted.

First schools for "contrabands."—The earliest school at the South for Freedmen, or "contrabands," as they were then called, was commenced by this Association at Fortress Monroe, September 17, 1861. During the day it was for children, and at night for adults.

Soon after the capture of Port Royal, Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., of Boston, went, with a military permit, to Beaufort, South Carolina, and established a day school, which in a few weeks numbered 60 pupils, ranging in age from six to 15 years. This school was commenced on the 8th of January, 1862.

Barnard K. Lee, Jr., one of the superintendents of "contrabands," assisted by other government officers, opened a Sabbath and day school at Hilton Head, South Carolina, the latter part of January.

Another school in Beaufort, opened February 1, 1862, was taught for a short time by an agent of the American Missionary Association in what was called the "Praise House."

Edward L. Pierce, Esq., of Boston, who had early in January been sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the condition of the abandoned plantations on the Sea islands, and the labor of the colored

people upon them, aided by his presence in these first efforts. He had also, with the assistance of Reverends E. E. Hale and J. M. Manning, of Boston, secured the services of three teachers, who went about the middle of February, and opened schools on Hilton Head island.

FREEDMEN RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Formation of Educational Societies.—A more general movement was soon inaugurated. Mr. Pierce's interesting report to Mr. Chase had produced a strong impression, and the Rev. Mansfield French, on the 2d of January, 1862, was deputed by the government to "examine the condition of the negroes along the whole Southern coast." On his return in February, General W. T. Sherman and Commodore DuPont united by letters in an appeal to the benevolent of the North in behalf of the destitute within the limits of their command.

Public meetings were at once held in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The reports of Messrs. Pierce and French, *recommending "the establishment of schools* and sending supplies to the destitute," were promptly acted upon in the first named city by the formation of the "Boston Educational Commission," February 7, and in New York by the "Freedmen's Relief Association," instituted February 20, and on the 3d of March, 1862, 52 teachers, missionaries, and superintendents (40 men and 12 women) sailed from New York for Port Royal. They were at first employed mainly in the organization of labor and the relief of physical want; but schools were immediately commenced by teachers at various points on the Sea islands. Other teachers followed in quick succession, and the whole enterprise, as reported in June following to the Secretary of the Treasury, showed 86 persons in the field—a society in Philadelphia, called the "Port Royal Relief Commission," organized March 3, 1862, having contributed funds, provisions, and a number of laborers.

On the 28th of June this work was transferred to the War Department, under the local charge of Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, then military Governor of South Carolina.

Educational Societies at the West—Miscellaneous efforts.—Educational societies were also formed in Cincinnati and Chicago. The former, in the spring of 1863, sent teachers to the camps of colored troops on the Mississippi, and the latter commenced its operations in the autumn following. Several religious denominations sent teachers to various points. Individuals sought the field and worked alone. In short, there was soon a general waking up of philanthropic hearts and volunteering of men and women in an effective, though of necessity disjointed, beginning of this great work. Wherever our troops broke through the lines of the enemy schools followed. At Hampton, Beaufort, North Carolina, Roanoke Island and New Orleans, they were soon in operation. A very efficient system was instituted for Louisiana, in the early part of 1864, by Major General N. P. Banks, then in command of that State. It was supported by a military tax upon the whole population.

Schools in Savannah.—Schools were opened in Savannah, Georgia, on the entrance of General Sherman, in December, 1864, and 500 pupils were at once enrolled. Ten intelligent colored persons were the first teachers, and nearly $1,000 were immediately contributed by the negroes for their support. This work was organized by the secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston. Two of the largest of these schools were in "Bryan's slave mart," whose platforms, occupied a few days before by bondmen for the auction, became crowded with children of the same class learning to read.

Whole Southern Country opened.—When the war ended the whole Southern country was at once opened and 4,000,000 of emancipated slaves were upon our hands; degraded and ignorant indeed, yet, with scarcely an exception, confiding in their Northern friends, grateful for what had been done for them, and earnestly asking for continued instruction. There was work enough, and it had been worthily commenced, but there was need of organization, protection from threatened violence, and means to prosecute the undertaking on a much larger scale.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INSTITUTED.

This bureau was created by act of Congress March 3, 1865, and, at the call of the President, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard hastened from the right wing of the army of Gen. Sherman as its Commissioner.

Work to be done.—An immense and novel

work was upon his hands. It had no precedents. Emancipation, forced upon unwilling masters, among whom the emancipated in utter dependence were still obliged to dwell, made a case wholly anomalous. Physical want, medical aid to the sick, asylums for the infirm and orphans, regulation of labor, administration of justice, care of abandoned lands, as well as educational facilities for such large numbers, imposed a task not only momentous, but embarrassing.

Work not to be taken from voluntary patrons.—The first determination of the Commissioner was not to take this great charity from the hands of its voluntary patrons. The people of the North had been pouring out supplies for suffering soldiers, and this general flow of philanthropy was not to subside. It turned naturally to the Freedmen. To lift them up, especially by education, was legitimately the work of the people. And yet there was need of cutting broader channels for the strong current of such noble endeavors.

Credit due Benevolent Associations.—In his first report the Commissioner gave great credit to these agencies: "Really wonderful results had been accomplished through the disinterested efforts of benevolent associations working in connection with the government." But arrangements were soon made to give, on a larger scale, systematic and impartial aid to all of them. This consisted in turning over for school use temporary government buildings no longer needed for military purposes, and buildings seized from disloyal owners; also transportation for teachers, books, and school furniture, with quarters and rations for teachers and superintendents when on duty.

Superintendents of schools for each State were appointed July 12, 1865.

First general report of inspector.—In September, 1865, your present general superintendent was appointed "inspector of schools.' He travelled through nearly all the States lately in insurrection, and made the first general report to the bureau on the subject of education, January 1, 1866.

Extracts from this report give the condition at that time of the Freedmen throughout the whole South, with some glimpses of the great work taken in hand, better than any paper which could now be written. He says:

"The desire of the Freedmen for knowledge has not been overstated.

Those advanced in life throw up their hands in despair, but a little encouragement places *even these* as pupils at the alphabet.

Such as are in middle life—the laboring classes—gladly avail themselves of evening and Sabbath schools. They may be often seen during the intervals of toil, when off duty as servants on steamboats, along the railroads, and when unemployed in the streets of the city or on plantations, with some fragment of a spelling book in their hands, earnestly at study.

Regiments of colored soldiers have nearly all made improvement in learning. In some of them, where but few knew their letters at first, nearly every man can now read, and many of them write. In other regiments one half or two thirds can do this.

Even in hospitals I discovered very commendable efforts at such elementary instruction.

But the great movement is among children of the usual school age. Their parents, if at all intelligent, encourage them to study.

Your officers add their influence, and it is a fact, not always true of children, that among those recently from bondage, the school-house, however rough and uncomfortable, is of all other places most attractive. A very common punishment for misdemeanor is the threat of being kept at home for a day. The threat in most cases is sufficient.

Number of schools January 1, 1866.—The total number of pupils at this time, January 1, 1866, in all the colored schools, as near as could be ascertained, was 90,589; teachers, 1,314; schools, 740. In some States numbers had to be put down by general estimate.

Opposition.—The report goes on to say:

Much opposition has been encountered from those who do not believe in the elevation of the negro. It is the testimony of all superintendents, that if military power should be withdrawn our schools would cease to exist.

This opposition is sometimes ludicrous as well as inhuman.

A member of the legislature, in session while I was in New Orleans, was passing one of the schools with me, having, at the time, its recess. The grounds about the building were filled with children. He stopped and looked intently, and then earnestly inquired—

"Is *this* a school?"

"Yes," I replied.

"What! of niggers?"

"These are colored children, evidently," I answered.

"Well! well!" said he, and raising his hands, "I have seen many an absurdity in

my lifetime, but *this is the climax of absurdities!*"

I was sure he did not speak for effect, but as he felt. He left me abruptly, and turned the next corner to take his seat with legislators similarly prejudiced.

Petition for schools.—As showing the desire for education among the Freedmen, we give the following facts:

When the collection of the general tax for colored schools was suspended in Louisiana by military order, the consternation of the colored population was intense. Petitions began to pour in. I saw one from the plantations across the river, at least thirty feet in length, representing ten thousand negroes. It was affecting to examine it, and note the names and marks (–|–) of such a long list of parents, ignorant themselves, but begging that their children might be educated; promising that from beneath their present burdens, and out of their extreme poverty, they would pay for it.

Schools, July 1, 1866.—At the end of the school year, July 1, 1866, it was found that while complete organization had not been reached, the schools in nearly all the States were steadily gaining in numbers, attainment, and general influence. The official reports of superintendents gave 975 schools, 1,405 teachers, and 90,778 pupils. But these figures were not a true exhibit of the actual increase. They did not include many schools which, in that somewhat chaotic period, failed to report. It was estimated that, in all the different methods of teaching, there had been during the preceding six months 150,000 Freedmen and their children earnestly and successfully occupied in study.

Public sentiment changing.—Some change of sentiment had been observed among the better classes of the South; those of higher intelligence acknowledging that education must become universal—planters admitting that it would secure more contented labor. Leading statesmen plead that these millions would be a safer element in their midst, if made moral and intelligent; and religious conventions in many parts of the South passed resolutions urging their membership to give instruction to the negroes.

Still multitudes bitterly opposed the schools. The baser sort had become more brutal than at first; they would not consent to the negro's elevation. He must, in their opinion, remain in every essential respect inferior to themselves. Teachers were proscribed and ill treated, school-houses burned, and threats so strong that many schools could not be opened; and others, after a brief struggle, had to be closed. Southern men who felt that such outrages were inhuman, thought it not expedient, or had not the moral courage openly to defend the schools, and our correspondence continued to show that only military force for some time to come could prevent the frequent outbreak of every form of violence.

It is a marvel how the schools went on. The tenacity and high-souled courage of teachers were admirable. It was more than heroism. There seemed a divine inspiration over the whole work. A creative power had said, "Let there be light."

Bureau continued two years.—On July 16, 1866, the act of Congress to amend the bureau bill, and continue it for the term of two years, was passed in Congress by a two-thirds vote, over the veto of the President.

This bill greatly enlarged the powers of the bureau, especially in regard to education. It sanctioned co-operation with private "benevolent associations, and with agents and teachers duly accredited by them;" and also directed the commissioner to "hire or provid by lease buildings for purposes of education, whenever teachers and means of instruction, without cost to the government, should be provided." And also that he should "furnish such protection as might be required for the safe conduct of such schools.

Appropriation for schools. — $521,000 were appropriated by Congress in the above bill for school purposes. The bill also provided a considerable fund by the sale or lease of property formerly held by the so-called Confederate States. Other educational expenses, except transportation of teachers, were to be paid out of the fund for refugees and Freedmen.

Graded schools.—Schools in the cities and larger towns began to be graded. Normal or high-schools were planned, and a few came into existence. The earliest of these were at Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans, and Nashville.

Industrial schools.—Industrial schools for girls, in which were sewing, knitting, straw-braiding, &c., having proved a success, were encouraged.

Higher branches.—Up to this time it had been questioned whether colored children could advance rapidly into the higher branches. We now found that 23,737 pupils were in writing, 12,970 in geography, 31,692 in arithmetic, and 1,573 in higher branches, and that out of 1,430 teachers of the day and night schools, 468 were colored persons. All doubts as to the ability of colored children to learn, with capacity for higher attainment, were therefore rapidly passing away.

The winter of 1866-7 proved to be very severe. The poverty of parents, during a number of weeks of the coldest weather, was such they could not provide suitable clothing and shoes for their children. The general attendance of very many schools was diminished, and in others rendered unusually irregular.

Progress.—Very decided progress, however, still continued to be made. The Jan-

uary report stated that the actual results reached since these schools commenced, both in numbers and in advancement, were surprising. At the end of the school year, July 1, 1867, it could be said: "We look back with astonishment at the amount accomplished. The country and the world are surprised to behold a depressed race, so lately and so long in bandage, springing to their feet and entering the lists in hopeful competition with every rival."

Amount expended during the year 1867.—This bureau had expended during the current fiscal year, which ended October 1, 1867, for all school purposes, $643,766 20; the balance above the appropriation having been taken from the "Freedmen's and Refugee's Fund."

Appropriation for 1867-8.—The school appropriation for the year to end July, 1868, is $525,000, its use being restricted mainly to transportation of teachers, and rent, repair, and construction of school buildings. It allows, as heretofore, nothing for salaries of teachers, school books, and apparatus, or any incidental expenses. All this is still left for the educational societies to supply.

Consolidation of educational societies.—Great credit is due these societies for their liberality and promptness in meeting the above wants. Their consolidation, with some denominational exceptions, into the two central institutions, the "American Missionary Association," and the "American Freedman's Union Commission," has given great vigor and thoroughness to their cooperation, and produced universal confidence.

Amount expended from commencement of bureau.—The whole amount expended from the commencement of the bureau to January 1, 1868, for all school purposes, has been $1,066,394 20. We believe that no public fund was ever used with greater care and economy, nor with more benefit, not only to the Freedmen, but to the best interests of the whole Southern country. This expenditure has been impartial. Refugees and other poor whites of the States lately in rebellion have not been overlooked. In every case where they could be brought into schools it has been done.

High and normal schools.—Higher schools, and those for the preparation of teachers, have been aided in equal distribution through the several States. The principal of these, as assisted by the bureau, all of them made permanent institutions by charter of the respective States where they are located, are as follows:

National Theological Institute, Washington, D. C.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Saint Martin's School, Washington, D. C.; Normal School, Richmond, Va.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; St. Augustine Normal School, Raleigh, N. C.; Wesleyan College, East Tenn.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Va.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert's College, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Maysville College, Tenn.; Alabama High and Normal Schools; St. Bridget's Parochial School, Pittsburg; South Carolina High and Normal Schools. The total amount given to all these institutions is $168,000.

We now come to the period of our regular report for the six months ending December 31, 1867.

Depressing influences.—In the early autumn the schools were seriously affected by the alarm of yellow fever. Its fatal prevalence in Texas, and approach along the Gulf coast and lower Mississippi, with the uncertainty as to where it would stop, caused Northern teachers to hesitate in resuming their labors. In Louisiana and Mississippi a delay of nearly two months was the consequence.

Still other embarrassments existed. The bloody riots in New Orleans and Memphis had paralized efforts for a time in those cities. Intense and universal fear was excited, as life itself seemed no longer sacred. The failure of the cotton crop followed, and produced general demoralization among both planters and Freedmen, materially affecting plans for schools and schoolhouses; and last, though not least, bitter opposition to the reconstruction of the State governments and interference with elections quite disheartened multitudes of the Freedmen. One superintendent reports that "the rebel party, since reconstruction commenced, had broken up a large number of school societies formed among the colored people."

These causes combined have had a universally depressing effect, and as the first half of the school year includes the long vacation, with only three months of study, we are not able to report that progress which those unacquainted with the facts might anticipate.

The statistics thus far, however, show a steady and irresistable growth of school interest among the Freedmen. Nothing, as we believe, will suppress it. It can be satisfied only by ministrations equal to its demand.

We take the liberty of giving in a single view the educational work of this bureau, for the period now reported, throughout the whole field. [We omit the table and give totals.—ED. AMERICAN MISSIONARY.]

Grand total: Schools of all kinds, 3,084;

teachers, 6,492; pupils, 189,517. There are *regularly reported* 1,486 day or night schools, with 1,744 teachers and 81,878 pupils; 772 Sabbath schools, with 2,105 teachers and 57,177 pupils; and 39 industrial schools, with 1,603 pupils. Twenty-five of the above are high or normal schools. Of the whole number of schools 1,000 are sustained wholly or in part by the Freedmen, and they own 364 of the buildings used for school purposes.

Two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight of the teachers are white and 3,544 colored. Transportation has been furnished by the bureau to 879 of these teachers.

Twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine pupils have paid tuition, amounting in the aggregate to $65,319 75, or within a fraction of $2 50 per scholar. The average attendance in the day and night schools has been 58,790, or over 71 per cent. of the enrolment.

This bureau has expended for rents, repairs, and construction of school buildings during the last six months, $361,205 48; and for other educational purposes during the same period, $97,208 67; making a total of $458,407 15.

This amount includes the $67,208 48 as reported by State superintendents.

The whole amount expended for the support of the above schools by all parties durthe last half year has been $371,446 11.

As showing the advancement of pupils, 21,032 are studying geography, 31,539 arithmetic, 30,567 are in writing, and 4,675 are in the higher branches.

[From the Augusta, Ga., *National Republican*]

THE COLORED FREE SCHOOLS IN AUGUSTA, GA.

PRIZES AWARDED.

The exercises at Springfield Church, on Wednesday afternoon, were of a peculiarly interesting character. At four o'clock, the ten colored schools, accompanied by the teachers, entered the church, in good order, where had already assembled the Richmond County Board of Education, and a large number of citizens. The following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Song—By Miss Engleman's School.

Presentations of Medals to the representative pupils—ten in number—of Schools, by James N. Ellis, Esq.

Song—"America." By Miss Merrick's School.

Declamation—Augustus Johnson.

Recitations — Mary Purdy, Alice Kelsey, Clara Robinson.

Song—"Auld Lang Lyne." By Miss Skilton's School.

Declamations — Philip Jenkins. [Encored.] Henry Wooden, Eddie McIntosh.

Recitations — Class of boys from Miss Hosmer's School, and Virginia Barefield.

Song—"Multiplication Table." By Miss Engleman's School.

Chant—Class of girls from Miss Goodell's School.

Songs — Class of boys from Miss Goodell's School, and girls from Miss Higgin's School.

Addresses—Mr. Ware, State Superintendent of Schools under care of the Bureau, Col. Milledge, Judge Levy, Superintendent Calvin.

Conclusion—Song—"Vacation," by Miss Merrick's School.

We embrace the occasion to allude, briefly, to what has been done for the Freedmen in this city by the American Missionary Association. Some of our readers know that the central office is at No. 53 John street, New York; and that whatever a wise Christian benevolence prompts in behalf of the Freedmen, by way of common schools, orphan homes, relief for the suffering, and direct religious effort, the Association undertakes, to the full extent of the means furnished by the friends of the colored people.

Fully convinced that there can be no stability to a free government unless based on an enlightened Christianity, the American Missionary Association, foreseeing that the result

of the war would be universal emancipation, and that four millions of human beings, suddenly turned loose, must be a dangerous element in a democratic government, and, more than all, inspired by the belief that these four millions have within them a spark which must be developed into a flame of immortality, addressed itself to this work of education with a zeal and an energy, and a wisdom, which has never been equalled by any society since the days of the Apostles.

Almost at the beginning of the war, just as surely as the slave came into the Union lines, he was met by the combined missionary and teacher of this Society, with the spelling-book, the reader, and the Bible. If hungry and naked, he was fed and clothed so far as the funds of the Society would admit, and then he was put to the task of developing his mind and heart. This work went on, keeping pace with the progress of the war, until at its close the whole Southern field was thrown open to its efforts. Since then, every nerve and muscle has been strained to its utmost tension. Some four or five hundred thousand dollars have been annually collected and expended in this work. A large portion of its funds has been gathered up from the Sunday schools and the feeble churches of the North, and it has been expended with the wisest economy. Many of the teachers have gone into this work without earthly remuneration. Some of them have come from luxurious homes; some have come as graduates, others as teachers, from the very best colleges and seminaries in the land. No less than five *alumni* of Yale College are engaged solely in this work in the State of Georgia. These teachers have worked on quietly, minding their own business, yet faithfully and earnestly—often times amid terrible opposition, frequently amid insults on the streets, and always under the ban of social ostracism.

THE WORK IN AUGUSTA

commenced much later than in some other places. The first teachers, two or three in number, came to this place in December, 1865. In January, 1866, others followed. Since then the work has been steadily increasing, until now more than two thousand children have been taught to read, more than twelve hundred have been taught to write, and more than one thousand have been taught the elements of geography and arithmetic. Nor is this all. The teachers have distributed themselves among all the colored Sunday Schools, and are leavening mightily the whole lump. When the school hours have closed, they have gone into these huts of poverty and administered delicacies and consolation to the sick. They have given them lessons in economy and cleanliness, and counselled them to industry and sobriety.

A little of the outside of what has been accomplished here, some of our citizens saw in the closing exercises of the Schools on Wednesday. To know the extent of it, the Schools must be visited, the copy books must be inspected, the recitations witnessed, and the order and cleanliness of the pupils observed.

[From the *Freedmen's Reporter.*]

SWAYNE SCHOOL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20, '68.

Much of our experience is encouraging, yet how one's heart yearns to see more work done! With six teachers, our school has an average attendance of about 300. Other schools in the city will probably add another 100 pupils under instruction. But these are not one-half of those who should be in school. Each of the two Sabbath schools number from 350 to 400, which, with those

who never attend any Sabbath school, would make 1,000 who ought to be at their studies.

Another year we need ten teachers to reopen the work, besides the Superintendent; we also need a missionary to organize a loyal church, instruct the colored pastors, help build up the school, etc. As it is, teachers find no sympathy in the public worship of God, and other loyalists prefer to stay away from church, with a subsequent loss of religious vitality.

The colored people have purchased three and a half acres of land, south of the Capitol, on which the Bureau intend to erect a school house, to accommodate 400 pupils, having appropriated $10,000 for that purpose. It is expected to be ready for occupation in October. Other rooms will be furnished for all the scholars we can muster.

Allow me to insert a few "personals:"—

Fanny has been digging among Common Fractions, understands them well, and is always ready to give a good analysis of her work. Dr. Harper, State Superintendent of Education, remarked that he was well pleased with her recitation; adding another word of encouragement, "I'm glad to see you making such progress," after she had taken her seat.

Another official, of considerable experience, has pronounced Willie, a boy of thirteen, "the very best reader I have heard among the colored people."

Elliott, a regular pupil, says: "I sometimes earn $20 a month, besides coming to school," in which he is a hard worker, and one of my most advanced scholars. "A blacksmith gives me $10 a month for keeping his books, and ten cents for every bill I make out besides. Then I look out for every other job I can find to make money."

Henry did'nt like his Geography. Sandwich Islands was just as likely to be the southern Cape of Florida as anything else. Others of the class were sympathetic. Their teacher desiring to awaken an interest in the study, made a trial by reading to them the Cincinnati *Gazette's* account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. It had the desired effect. Finding so much of an interest, an account of the eruption of Manna Loa, in 1866, given in the *Family Christian Almanac*, was read to them. Learning that an *almanac* contained the account, into a drug store goes Henry as soon as dismissed, asks for one, and rushes back breathless from haste, to inquire if "this yer de kin'." "Volcanic Oil" was a prominent advertisement in the one brought, and that was all the approximation he could find. Seven others had, like him, begged almanacs at the drug store, and probably the rest would but for his telling them, "dey was n't um." The one from which the item had been read was given to him, When he triumphantly entered the drug store, and "showed it to de white gentleman in de sto', who laughed and said, he reckoned I had made some sort o' blunder beto'." He said to his teacher, "I jus' studies in my mind 'bout volcanoes all day, and I dreams all night; dere is n't nothin' but heaven that I wants to see so much. I'm gwine to earn a heap of money, so I can see Vesuvius; I will see a volcano, sho'." If any one wants a fine looking, smart boy, ten years old, to educate, who will make his mark in the world, here is the material.

Pawnie, in describing the sign for *ounce* in Apothecaries' Weight, said it looked "like a two story 5."

But I must not multiply these items. A laborer upon this field is a daily witness of the growing importance of the work of educating the Freedmen. It has just begun, but it is constantly proving to be the preserver of their freedom and their rights, and the source of their elevation, civilly, socially, and morally. Out of a colored population of 439,469 in this State, but 4,700 are known to be toiling up the hill of science; but the Macedonian cry reaches our ears from village and plantation, "Come over and help us." How is this to be done? Manifestly by giving for their asking, just as far and as fast as we can. Let every A. M. A. school in the State be a training school for teachers, from which young men and women shall go forth as "laborers into the harvest." Let Christian benevolence continue at the North to aid us, and year after year as they roll on, our eyes will see this "valley of dry bones" teem with life.

C. H. Adams,
Superintendent.

The privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor, is one they often fail to appreciate; the privilege of making them happy.

KENTUCKY.

[Our readers of the olden time were familiar with the names of Bethesda Church, Bracken County, and Cabin Creek, Lewis County, Ky. They will be glad to learn that these churches are still alive, and that God is still blessing them. May prayer be offered that the Lord will send them a good pastor.]

BETHESDA CHURCH.

BRACKEN Co., Ky., July 28, '68.

We have just closed a series of meetings at this place. The church, as you will remember, was organized some eighteen years since. In the very organization they decided to withhold fellowship from slave holders; and in the erection of their first church edifice they resolved to have but one communion for all of God's children, colored or white; and that the pews should be alike open to all. They put up a neat brick building—completed it in process of time. God blessed them with accessions continuously for years. Continuously were they threatened. Every now and then their pastors were shut out from some place of preaching, or assaulted by the way side.

CAST DOWN BUT NOT DESTROYED.

At the time of the John Brown raid their pastor and school teacher were driven away. For six years the church has been without a pastor. Occasionally some of the brethren from Berea, or from opposite counties in Ohio, have visited them. They have kept up their Sabbath school and prayer meetings. They have sent eight pupils to Oberlin for further advantages of education. They have helped to people Berea, and build up its school.

A REVIVAL IN SUMMER.

At the late meeting eleven persons, on profession of their faith in Christ, were added to the church. Many others were awakened and the church edified. The meetings were at the time of the sun strokes; a time in which, when the temperature would allow, farmers were very busy with their grain and meadows, yet interesting congregations were present every day, and on Sabbaths the house would not hold the people—white people.

It is not strange to see colored people turn out in large numbers in the South, but most of these were white people, orderly, attentive, interested. Never has there been a time when there was so good a prospect of building up an efficient church at Bethesda as at the present.

THE CHURCH AT CABIN CREEK,

in Lewis County, is also without a pastor. A live man could take care of both, and preach in many adjacent places. The church is Evangelical, on a "Union" basis, and made up chiefly of those who were Methodists and Baptists in their previous associations. They invite the union of all true believers in that locality.

KENTUCKY A NICE STATE.

Good men need not be afraid to come to Kentucky. It is the most hopeful state south of Mason & Dixson's line. Fifty-two thousand white men from this state went into the Union army, notwithstanding the dallying position of the government. Twenty-seven thousand voted for uncle Abe at his last election. Four thousand seven hundred colored children were in schools at the close of the summer schools. Occasionally the chivalrous Ku Klux whip a negro woman or some defenceless white man. We feel badly about this at home, and it sounds meanly abroad. This we might expect as some of the fruits of slavery. By wicked connivance we have tolerated it, we must now wear it out by faithful labor and patient toil. Labor and grace will yet conquer.

JOHN G. FEE.

American Missionary.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-second Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held, in Springfield, Mass., (in Rev. Mr. Parsons' Church,) commencing on Wednesday, October 28th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The report of the Executive Committee will be presented on Wednesday afternoon. The Annual Sermon will be preached in the evening by Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass. The Lord's Supper will be administered on Thursday afternoon. The important work of the Association among the Freedmen will be fully presented in addresses, discussions and resolutions.

The hospitalities of our friends in Springfield are, as we understand, proffered to those who attend from abroad. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

WORK DONE—WORK TO BE DONE—MEANS TO DO IT.

WORK DONE.

The *ordinary schools* of the American Missionary Association have had another year of marked success. Its *Normal and High Schools*—those strong rounds of the ladder on which the people are to rise to self-culture—have had a large share of its attention. Fifteen of these schools are now in successful operation, occupying some of the most important centres of influence in the South. Most of them are permanently established in suitable buildings, on land which is ours. These lands were secured at a critical time, when they were cheap and the Bureau could aid by erecting the buildings, and when the progress of the pupils imperatively required advanced schools. The *religious efforts* of the Association have also been vigorous, and crowned with results that promise permanency. Ten promising churches are now under its care among the Freedmen, and many converts have gladdened the hearts of missionaries and teachers.

WORK TO BE DONE.

The coming year will be momentous to the colored people. The statute books of the reconstructed States contain good school laws, but the South is so poor that some time must elapse before many schools can be supported by taxation. The colored people are moreover, just passing through *the* struggle for their political rights. Here again the statute books are mainly right, but the old aristocracy are bent on regaining their lost supremacy over the blacks. Flattery and violence will each be tried to the utmost. It will be a struggle testing the mental acuteness and moral stamina of the Freedmen. They need the moral support of the teachers and schools. Shall the

diminishing of these compel the people to feel that they are at once beset by their old foes and deserted by their new friends?

The Association is burdened with a debt. The purchase of real estate, the increased cost of living at the South, the inability of the Bureau to furnish transportation, and the recent falling off in receipts, account for it. It will greatly embarrass our operations for the coming year—a year in which we should enlarge instead of diminish our work.

MEANS TO DO IT.

In like emergencies, in other years, our friends have saved us and the cause from embarrassment. We appeal to them again, with great confidence. They are not tired of the work. They know the blessedness of giving. They are "enlisted for the war," and will not desert the Freedman, till he and the country are safe! We therefore appeal most earnestly to *each reader* to consider his or her *personal privilege and duty* in this case; and to act promptly, either individually, or in concert with others, as may be judged best. $50,000 in September, which closes our fiscal year, will be absolutely required to meet our present exigency.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

The daily press has borne to most of our readers the rumors of gathering troubles at the South. We are persuaded that these little clouds foreshadow a coming storm. The old slaveholding aristocracy behold now their only chance of regaining their lost supremacy over the colored man. Flattery, cajolery and misrepresentation will do all they can do, and intimidations, withdrawal of labor, and secret violence will try to do the rest. Never did the colored people more need the moral aid of the missionaries and teachers than now when they are to meet their old foes in this new species of warfare. It is not violence and revenge that will give the victory to the colored men. They need the moral and religious stamina that will lift them above seductions, and nerve them to endure suffering. These missionaries and teachers are their leaders, cheering them in dark hours, holding before them the hope of an education, and strengthening them with divine truth.

In the letter of a teacher, given below, will be found many facts corroborating these views. We especially invite attention to the words which we have put in italics at the close of the letter.

LETTER FROM A TEACHER.

——, Miss., July 15, 1868.

THE ELECTION—DEFEAT.

The result of the election seems anything but flattering to the Freedmen. The Constitution is probably defeated; if not, the Democrats will have a majority in each house. Such a result a month ago was thought impossible. It was believed the Freedmen would stand by the Constitution which gives them equal rights with white citizens, as one man, and so they would, had no unfair influence been brought to bear upon them.

FLATTERY AND INTIMIDATION.

Early in the canvass rebel Democracy began its course of deception and violence. Large barbecues (public dinners) and public speaking were

constantly in vogue, and when those failed to secure the desired end, violence of every character, was inaugurated. In some instances men were actually murdered, others severely whipped and threatened with death, if they voted against them.

Thus hundreds who would not vote down their own rights, remained at home through fear, and large numbers of those who attended the election, especially at those points destitute of military protection, dared not vote. The large number who voted with the Democrats, did it through fear or flattery. Democracy said, "Give us your votes, or we give you no labor or patronage, which meant *starvation*. If you vote with us you shall not want, we will make you our friends, our equals, our brothers, &c.

RESULT NOT SURPRISING.

Thus the sad result was brought about; and though it may seem to you, their distant friends, that they manifested cowardice unpardonable, we find it not in our hearts thus to judge them. History furnishes few records of the unlettered with neither organization, nor means of defence, and whose leaders and candidates have been robbed and driven from their homes, (as is the case with the Freedmen) who were willing to face starvation, or violent death in defense of even the dearest rights. The surprise to us is, not that some forsook their cause, but that *the majority stood firm* in its defense, in opposition to the machinations and cruelty of a well organized and determined foe.

A STRIKING FACT DEVELOPED.

Though these political reverses seem discouraging, yet they have developed a fact interesting and encouraging to those interested in the education of this people. It is noticeable that at all those points *where schools have been kept up and where missionary preaching has been furnished, the people hold fast to their principles, while in other localities they were easily turned from them.*

Very Respectfully,

———.

[We append a letter, on the same subject, from one of our judicious Superintendents.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11, 1868.

The Presidential question is likely to make trouble at the South. There are thousands compelling their laborers to join a Democratic Club or dismissing them from their employment. Many in Wilmington are now daily dismissed. Suffering already grows out of this evil, which threatens to become extensive. Some twenty or thirty men have joined such Clubs rather than have their families starve. Most are firm, and tell their employers that they will perish before they will sell themselves to those who would drive them from the Ballot Box and rob them of their rights.

Remember us in these trying times.

H. S. B.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

As a matter of record, and to refresh the memory, and arouse the attention of our readers to the portentous indications in the South we reproduce some of the leading facts on this subject, as given in official reports.

The *Congregationalist* of the 6th inst. presents a succinct sketch of a report on the terrible state of affairs in

TEXAS.

The Committee appointed by the State Convention of Texas to investigate the lawlessness and violence which have existed in that State since the close of the war, report that up to the first of June, 1868, there had been 939 murders. Many of them were committed for plunder, and the testimony shows that some of the highways are infested by bandits who would take life for a horse or a purse. During these three years, 379 Freedmen have been killed by whites, while but ten whites have been killed by Freedmen. Hundreds of loyal men are forced by rebel intolerance to forsake their homes in Texas. The testimony shows also,

that the Freedmen in many parts of the State are unrestrainedly injured, and frequently killed, because they claim the rights of freemen. During the first month of Gen. Hancock's administration, 30 murders were reported by the Freedmen's Bureau, and, on an average, there have been fifty-five per month since he has been in command. Hon. A. O. Cooley, the only loyal Senator in 1866, was shot July 10th, by a rebel assassin, and Wheelock H. Upton, one of the strongest Union men in Western Texas, was hung by a mob in the early part of July.

LOUISIANA.

That nearly the same state of things exists in Louisiana, is manifest from the dignified and truthful letter of Gov. Warmouth to the President of the United States. After naming some of the documents transmitted, he adds:—

"I send other letters and papers showing clearly that in many of the parishes there exists no protection for the citizens in the Courts, and that men are shot down in the roads, in their homes, and elsewhere, without a question being asked or any steps taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District refuses to go to the Parish of Franklin unless a force is sent with him to protect him from violence; and he is not obnoxious on personal or political grounds, for in politics he was opposed to the new Constitution, and is a life-long citizen of the State. The Sheriff of the Parish of Franklin, a Democrat, has resigned, confessing his inability to make any arrests, or discharge the duties of his office, on account of the condition of affairs there. Prominent Union men in the Parish of Caddo, write me that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and that their lives and property have thus far been saved from destruction only by armed men who volunteer to guard them. As you will see by the letter of Mr. Hudspeth, District Attorney for the Eighth District, men, women and children have recently been murdered in the Parish of St. Landry, by bands of armed men, who remain thus far unpunished and unmolested. From the very best information, Mr. President, I have no doubt that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhered to the rebellion to either kill, or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate. There is a secret organization throughout the State known as the K. W. C. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end contemplates and designs the precipitation of a conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it; its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards, and sacrifices, and by measures however desperate that their leaders may adopt. There are military organizations on foot in this city under the auspices of this secret organization. They drill openly in our streets at night, or in halls easily to be seen. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, the certain fruit of which would be long continued, if not hopeless confusion, disaster and ruin to the State."

No Distinction, on account of Color, in Connecticut Common Schools.

The following act concerning Education, was passed by the Connecticut Legislature, near the close of its late session, viz: "The public schools of this State shall be open to all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, and no person shall be denied admittance to, and instruction in, any school in the school district where such person resides, on account of race or color, any law or resolution to the contrary notwithstanding."—*Religious Herald.*

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Alvord's Report.

We have condensed, from this excellent Report, a review of the history and present condition of the educational movement among the Freedmen. The valuable tables given in the Report, as well as the details of the work in the States, we were compelled to omit. They will however repay perusal to those who have the document at hand.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Major General O. O. Howard is not a man of one idea. His benevolence seeks the good of humanity. His activity is satisfied with no narrow range, and his varied ability seems almost equally to qualify him for any duty. His important post in the army, which he so well occupied, was relinquished that he might enter upon the more arduous and untried duties of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. How well he has met the responsibilities and peculiar difficulties of this new position, we, who have had some experience in affairs at the South, can best appreciate, and may be allowed most to commend. The colored people of the United States can never know the full value of his labors in their behalf. Washington City, which has been his residence for the past few years, bears witness, not only of his activity as a Christian man in private life, and of his zeal in aiding to erect a beautiful church edifice where men, without distinction of color, might worship together, but the heights overlooking that city bear a monument of his endeavors in behalf of the permanent elevation, intellectual and religious, of the race so long oppressed.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,

With its excellent buildings and ample grounds — with its charter making provisions for Normal, Collegiate, Theological, Medical, Law and Agricultural Departments, was founded in no limited view of the future wants of the colored race in America.

General Howard has identified himself with this institution, from its inception, and has done all in his power to further its progress, and in honor of him it derives its name.

The buildings are now nearly enclosed, and will be ready for occupancy in the Fall.

Normal and Preparatory Department.—This Department was opened on the first of May, A. D., 1867, with five pupils, in a building leased for that purpose, located on 7th Street, near the northern limits of the city; the number soon increased to sixty, and it was found needful to procure an Assistant Teacher. During the year, one hundred and twenty-seven pupils have been enrolled, and with a recent increase of numbers and interest, there is now every prospect of a much larger attendance in the Fall.

Mr. A. L. Barber, A. B., a graduate of Oberlin College, and a Licentiate from Oberlin Theological Seminary, is the Principal of this Department; and Miss Julia A. Lord, of Portland, Me., who had successfully labored in one of the higher Departments of a graded school in Washington City, Assistant Teacher.

The Collegiate, Theological and Law Departments—will be organized as soon as circumstances will permit, and the condition of the University requires.

The Medical Department—has been organized, under a Faculty of competent instructors in their respective branches, and will be opened for the reception of students in October next.

LANDS FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Our esteemed friend, Capt. Wilder, makes his contribution to the discussion of this subject. Few men have had a riper experience in the matter in hand than he, and his suggestions are worthy of special regard. The leading statement in his letter we copy below, and append a remark or two of our own.

"JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 1, 1868.

"Had the Government been just and generous towards these, their natural allies, as it was urged to be, before and after the tide of battle turned for the right, the colored people all through the South would be soon, if not to-day, able to support themselves com-

fortably, and their teachers. It seems needless to buy lands for them when the Government has millions of acres of good land to give them in almost every Southern State, under the "Homestead law;" besides State, Railroad, and individuals' lands are being sold, in good locations at from 50 cents to $1,00 an acre. What they want is not only a small lot of land but a little aid and encouragement to get a foothold and make a beginning. What is land alone to a family with no means to enable them to get up a little cabin for shelter, and team, and tools, and subsistence until they can get something from the soil to live on? A *few* will succeed with or without help or credit, but it is the *unfortunate masses* for whom we plead."

We cannot emphasize too strongly the remark that a mere patch of land is not all that the colored man needs. Gerrit Smith tried that long ago, with some of the free negroes in the State of New York. Indeed, if we remember aright, he added a gratuity of $50, with each piece of land, and yet the experiment, as a whole, was not successful.

As this subject needs to be looked at in all its aspects, we venture an inquiry in regard to Capt. Wilder's suggestion that the Government furnish the lands gratuitously, or that they be purchased at the low rates offered by the States, corporations, &c. Are not these lands usually in large, isolated tracts, and would not the Freedmen, if located on them, be separated from the whites, and is not contact with the industrial and business habits of the whites, especially those from the North, essential to the best development of the activity and thrift of the colored race? Does not the slow progress of the almost exclusively colored settlements on Hilton Head and Port Royal Islands, as compared with the more rapid advancement of the people in the places where the races are together, evince the unwisdom of such isolation? In short, should not the purchase of lands for the Freedmen by Northern benevolence be confined mainly to aiding the enterprising few who have a little capital and a good deal of energy — such as our teachers, and others, could readily select in the different localities—and should not the main efforts of the North be given to the educational and religious elevation of the "unfortunate masses," that, mind and heart being developed, they might win their way to lands and houses, as well as to other and better things?

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

The recent message of Gov. Bullock to the legislature of Georgia, contains some judicious remarks on education in that State, together with commendatory notices of the schools of Northern associations. The Governor says:

EDUCATION.

Article VI requires that the General Assembly, at its first session, "shall provide a thorough system of General Education, to be forever free to all children of the State."

A thorough and complete system cannot reasonably be expected from the legislation of any one session of the General Assembly. With a territory so extensive and a population so widely separated as ours, a school system must be devised to meet as near as possible the peculiar circumstances which surround us, and can only be attained and perfected by the light of careful investigation, and after some years of experimental effort. This, too, with a due regard to the ability of the people to meet the taxation necessary for its support.

Great good has been accomplished in our midst, since the close of the war, by the earnest efforts of self-sacrificing ladies and gentlemen who have been sustained by the liberal contributions of our friends in the Northern States.

Under well regulated associations, schools have been established in large numbers and with wonderful results, and it is recommended that a formal

expression of our gratitude be given by a resolution of the General Assembly.

It is also recommended as advisable for the State to make an annual appropriation to these associations equal to the amount contributed from abroad, to promote and enlarge the system now so successfully inaugurated, while we are preparing for and perfecting a general free school plan as indicated in the Constitution. Attention is invited to the statement of Mr. E. A. Ware, on this subject, herewith transmitted.

The State University has received the amount appropriated for the current year, and is in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition, under the control of its able Faculty.

The benefits of the munificent gift of Mr. Peabody are now being enjoyed by our children under the wise direction given to it by the Board of Trustees, who have the fund in charge.

[We re-publish also, the statement of Mr. E. A. Ware, to which the Governor refers. The name of Mr. Ware is both familiar and welcome to our readers.]

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, OFFICE SUP'T OF EDUCATION,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., July 21, 1868.

Hon. R. B. Bullock, Provisional Governor of Ga.:

GOVERNOR: In response to your request for information concerning the educational work of the Northern Aid Societies, I have the pleasure to make the following brief statement. The Freedmen's Bureau and the Aid Societies have cöoperated in the work, the societies furnishing teachers, and to some extent buildings; and the Bureau furnishing school houses, either by building or renting them, and otherwise aiding in every way in its power.

Schools were opened in the principal cities in the State in the Fall of 1865, and were continued until the end of that school year, July 1st, 1866, at an expense of twenty thousand dollars to the societies. During the next school year, from October 1st, 1867, the societies supported eighty teachers, at an expense of forty-two thousand dollars. Of these eighty teachers, sixty-five were supported by the American Missionary Association; eight by the New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, and seven by the Freedmen's Aid Societies of the Methodist Episcopal church. This last school year they have supported one hundred and twenty-three teachers, at an expense of fifty thousand dollars. Of these one hundred and four were supported by the American Missionary Association, seven by the New England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, and twelve by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church. In addition to the above, the American Missionary Association has expended, during these three years, about thirty thousand dollars in land and buildings for school purposes, and has distributed more than fifty thousand dollars worth of clothing and provisions to the poor of all classes. They also, with the aid of the Bureau, support a large Orphan Asylum, at Atlanta.

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Union Commission erected two houses in Atlanta, and for two years supported four teachers exclusively for white children. In Macon, they supported one teacher for the same class for one year. They also furnished their pupils with a large part of their clothing and books.

The Bureau has expended for school purposes in this State during this time, about one hundred thousand dollars.

The largest number in these schools during any one month, was thirteen thousand. It is probable that thirty

thousand have learned to read; many have received a fair knowledge of Arithmetic and Geography; quite a number have studied Grammar and United States History, and a few have begun Latin and Algebra.

These societies, together with the Bureau, have labored not simply for the immediate education of a few, but also to establish a permanent Public School System. The teachers who have been employed, have been, for the most part, the best the country afforded, many of them being graduates of Colleges and State Normal Schools. The schools are as good as any to be found in the country.

The officers of the different societies inform me that they hope to be able to continue their work during the next year.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully yours,
E. A. WARE,
Sup't Ed. for Ga. Bureau R. F. & A. L.

FOREIGN.

[From the *Sower*.]

THE FIJI AND SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The following extract is from a letter written by Rev. J. B. Symthe, Chaplain to the British war vessel *Brisk*. The mission to Fiji is connected with the English Wesleyans, that to the Navigator's or Samoan Islands with the London Missionary Society.

I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of recording my high appreciation of the great and good work which the Missionaries are accomplishing in Fiji; and which must be apparent to every unprejudiced and Christian man visiting these islands. It is indeed a rare pleasure to attend the native services; to see large and flourishing congregations imbued with the spirit of devotion and godly reverence; to hear heartfelt praise to God; to observe their zeal in prayer, and the love of their Bibles. Never was I so much impressed with the power of Divine truth as when I stood in the midst of the native congregation at Bau, of over seven hundred,—the King seated in a dignified manner in an arm chair, with his large Bible before him; the Queen (the finest specimen as regards flesh and bones, of the "human form divine" that I ever saw) in a conspicuous place among the woman,—and heard the Gospel preached by a native minister, and the accents of their praise ascending up on high like the voice of many waters. The church is a large native building, capable of holding one thousand persons, and displays great ingenuity in its style of architecture. It is situated within a few yards of the ruins of an old heathen temple, where human sacrifices were wont to be offered to their gods, previous to their being cooked and eaten. The ovens which were used for this revolting purpose of cooking the victims are still to be seen, filled with earth, and quite close to the church. A large tree overhangs them, the trunk of which is covered with notches, representing the number cooked. I found it impossible to count these, owing to the irregular order and antiquity of the early entries. I confess that my soul was stirred within me, as I quietly surveyed the dark faces of the worshippers in a church raised by their own hands to the honor of the true God, their eyes eagerly resting on the preacher, and the Scripture references sought out with facility. This was not a special gathering; for I attended native services in several places, and generally addressed the congregations through the missionaries, and am thoroughly convinced of the magnitude and reality of the good work of God in Fiji.

THE SEMINARY.

I was well repaid for my visit to the Richmond Native Institution on the Island of Kandavu. The clean and airy schoolroom, the tidy little houses for the students, and the beautiful order in which the grounds are kept, delight the eye of the visitor. When we entered the Institution, a well defined air of satisfaction gleamed in the eyes of forty-five fine looking young men; and, as we proceeded to ascertain their mental attainments, slates and paper were quickly placed before them, and the examination passed off in a manner alike creditable to themselves and to their energetic teacher. The writing of some especially attracted my attention, it

being as good as any I have ever seen, and the course of study is wisely selected. This Institution is clearly the hope of Fiji, for native agents must be largely employed.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

What I have stated of the success of mission work in Fiji applies equally to that in the Navagator's Group; for few mission fields are blessed with such truly excellent men, of long experience and sound judgment. The Native Seminary at Matua, under the able management of Dr. Turner and his colleague, is a perfect model of its kind. It is the first of the sort I ever saw; and when I consider the beauty of the situation, the harmony which pervades every part the admirable course of instruction, and the exact method with which everything is carried out, I cannot but compare it favorably with many of our English grammar schools.

It is self-supporting, and contains generally from ninety to one hundred students, and turns out annually on an average thirty well-trained candidates for the ministry, who are allotted their respective spheres of labor, to take charge of day schools and conduct Divine service on Sunday; the missionaries, of course, having the superintendence of the whole. In this way each village has its own teacher, and supports him comfortably.

Things are so well managed, that not only do the natives provide for their own educational wants, but they make a large contribution every year to the London Missionary Society.

HEATHEN PHILANTHROPY.

We are justly proud of the munificent sums given by wealthy men in this country to benevolent objects, especially to colleges and schools. But we may yet take some lessons from the Heathen. We copy below from the *Siam Weekly Monitor* a list of the legacies left by a wealthy Bombay merchant, amounting to nearly $565,000.

The article we copy gives some interesting statements respecting the wise descriminations of this heathen in favor of general education and humanity.

A BENEVOLENT AND ENLIGHTENED BHATTIA TESTATOR.

The *Rast Goftar*, while noticing the death of Mr. Goculdass Tezpall, the late Bhattia merchant of Bombay, publishes a long list of donations bequeathed by him in his last will for several charitable purposes. The sum total of his death-bed charities amounts to more than ten lacs of rupees, and the greater part of this amount is intended for educational charities. Mr. Goculdass inherited from his deceased father the comparatively small sum of about four lacs, which sum he converted to such profitable use that his wealth was augmented to fifty lacs, and at the time of his death he has left behind him thirty lacs, one-third of which sum he has directed to be devoted in charity. This is a distinct proof of the aversion the late lamented Bhattia merchant had for the Maharajas; for, says the *Rast Goftar*, had any other Bhattia possessed of so much wealth, died without having any male issue, his wealth would have surely gone to fill up the coffers of these notorious priests and their temples. But Mr. Goculdass being much opposed to them, and being inclined towards the cause of educating his countrymen, this priestly sect of the Maharajas has been justly deprived of an enormous gain, and the whole amount has every chance of a fair and highly profitable use. Two charitable schools are already established by the deceased in his name under the Government supervision. But these good deeds are nothing when compared with the following admirable array of well-bestowed charities, extracted from the columns of our contemporary:—

LIST OF BEQUESTS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

	Rupees.
To build an hospital on the Esplanade	150,000
Boarding school for Hindoos in Bombay	40 000
Maintain the same	160,000
A Sanscrit college in Bombay	40 000
Maintain the same establishment	80,000
The funds of the Goculdass Tejpal school, Mandvee road	20,000
The funds of the G. T. Anglo-Vernacular school	20 000
Establish a girls' school in Bombay	40,000
Annual prizes in the above schools	12,000
Assist the school of industry and other institutions with supply necessary things	11,000
Assist young men to be trained as lawyers in Bombay	50,000
For the assistance of helpless and poor Bhattia widows of Bombay	50,000
The assistance of poor and helpless Bhattia boys of Bombay	25,000
The assistance of poor and helpless Bhattia inhabitants of Bombay	50,000

Marrying daughters of poor Bhattias in Bombay	25,000
Assisting poor Bhattias in the expenditure connecting with their funeral.	5,000
To build and maintain a temple in Bombay, dedicated to Luckhmi Narrayan	35 000
Open a Sanscrit school in Cutch	15,000
Build a tank in Cutch	10,000
Build a temple in Dhurmsala in Cutch	10,000
Open an English school in Cutch	50,000
Open a Guzratee school in Jukhow, Cutch	10,000
Open a Guzratee school in Kothar, Cutch	10,000
Open a Guzratee school in Nalia, Cutch	10,000
Open a Guzratee school in Vigan, Cutch	10,000
For the Lukhmi-Narrayan Temple in Kothar, Cutch	20,000
Bequests to relatives	35,000
Bequests to servants	45,000
For an establishment to supervise and manage the above named charities	75,000

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

[From the *Sower*.)

RICHARD'S SIXPENCE.

"You must have an overflowing charity purse, Mrs. Allen, you always give with such a liberal hand; won't you tell us the secret?"

"My Richard planted his sixpence," was the quiet rejoinder.

"Richard, your son, Richard, planted sixpence? How singular!" exclaimed Mrs. Knapp and an intimate neighbor, simultaneously, both looking incredulous. "We should never have imagined such a thing. Now for the story, Mrs. Allen."

"Well, one pleasant spring evening, soon after the death of my husband, Richard entered the cottage, threw his arms round my neck and kissing me, said, 'The gardener will employ me, I'm not too young. Look, mother, I've brought you my first earnings, and he placed in my hands two sixpenny pieces.'

'My noble, unselfish boy, I cannot take it all; you must keep one piece to spend as you like,' said I, smiling through my tears."

"The next evening Richard's return was unusually quiet. 'I'm so happy,' he said, in a low voice. 'The sixpence is planted to do good. My first thought, mother, was to put it in the Missionary box, and then poor little Nellie came into my mind, and then the text I learned last Sabbath seemed to stand before my eyes, *he that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully.* And after thinking and thinking a long time, I asked God to accept my six-pence *and make it grow to do good!*'

"And, you know, my son, the Lord *loveth a cheerful giver*, said I, interrupting him." 'Yes, mother dear, I want to tell you how strange it was. The gardener asked me what I did with the shilling, and when I told him, he said, 'give me the sixpence, my lad, and tell me the wish of your heart.'

"I hope you did, my son?"

"I told him all about it, mother, and he listened very attentively. After a little while he said very kindly, 'I'm glad you asked God to direct you; that was the right way to begin.' Then he gave me some radish seed, after directing and watching me plant the seed, he pointed to the bed and surprised me much by saying, 'There, Richard Allen, you've planted your sixpence. May God keep you steadfast and help you sow widely.'

"Late in the summer Richard brought home an amount of money much larger than his weekly payment. His arms clasped round my neck as he whispered, 'God has put it into the gardener's heart to carry my radishes to the market and dispose of them profitably.'

"And thus his Christian friend, the gardener, often helped him, until Richard was enabled slowly, but

steadily to do good unto all men. Little by little he purchased, first a patch of ground and then another, which has long since grown into the broad acres; and he always remembers to increase his benevolent offerings in proportion as God has prospered him. *Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again.*" MAUDE.

THE LITTLE THREE CENT GIRL.

While in the East collecting funds for our missionary church in Cumberland, I called with a family and asked for help. The father gave me a greenback. His brother, a single young man, also gave. During this time I noticed a curly-headed little girl by the side of her grandma, looking up and whispering into her ear. She also wanted to give something. Presently the money was furnished her, and with a steady step she came forward and handed me three cents. I thanked her kindly for her gift. She returned to her grandma a happy child. Her countenance beamed with light and cheerfulness. I put down Lizzie's name. I valued her three cents more than a greenback. According to her means, she gave us more than any one else. Last Sabbath I reported her liberal act to our Sunday school. Our children were much pleased. I wish all the big children of our church, worth thousands and tens of thousands, were equally liberal. Then all our mission churches would soon be helped, and their pastors no longer under the necessity of going abroad to gather money.—*Child's Treasury.*

GOT TO JESUS.—Dear children, I want to tell you of a little boy who went to the Sunday School with which I am connected. As I was going out one day last winter, when there were many awakened ones asking, "What must I do to be saved?" a little boy, nine or ten years old, put into my hand a slip of paper a couple of inches long, which I have carefully preserved. As children were in the habit of handing me papers in this way, I did not read it till I got home. I then found upon it, written in a very crooked manner, these words: "Mr. Wells, I've got to Jesus! *I've got to Jesus?*" I don't know who the boy was; I never could find out; but he had found the sum and substance of the whole gospel. That little boy had got to Jesus.—*Mirror.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We, the colored citizens of Milledgeville, Ga., have heard with mingled feelings of deep sorrow and regret of the death of Miss Ellen S. Hill, at the home of her childhood in Maine.

She had doubly endeared herself to us and our children, whose teacher she was, both in the day and Sabbath-school, by her kindness, her patience and her tender care of those under her charge. Her gentleness and meek Christian spirit and walk endeared her to us, and it is a melancholy pleasure to us to feel that "our loss is her gain," and that she is now reaping the reward of one who knew her duty and did it well.

HAMILTON BROWN,
In behalf of the church and school.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

A TENTH FOR ANDERSONVILLE.

The following letter is forwarded by our Boston Secretary, Rev. C. L. Woodworth. It contains a touching fact—the mother whose son was starved in Andersonville prison, gives a tenth of the bounty money to be used for schools in Andersonville.

EAST HAMPTON, MASS.,
July 22d, 1868.

REV. C. L. WOODWORTH—MY DEAR SIR:—

I take great satisfaction in being permitted to enclose to you the accompanying *ten dollars*. Of course you well remember Oliver Clark, of the Twenty-seventh regiment Mass. volunteers. Not long since I filled out

for his widowed mother, Mrs. Louisa F. Clark, of this town, an application for bounty on account of her son. Upon receiving it she hands me a tenth, with the request that I will forward it to you for the schools at Andersonville, Ga.

When it is known that she is considerably advanced in years, and has been for months in a feeble state of health, and has but little of this world's goods to rely upon, it must be seen that this is no small gift. But when the additional fact is considered that the son upon whom she leaned in her old age, lies among the starved dead at Andersonville, we can but exclaim, What love is this! God speed the gift. Yours very truly,

LAFAYETTE CLAPP.

A YOUTH'S BEQUEST.

This touching letter illustrates the value of right family influence. Three generations are brought together in this bequest.

NORTH HAVEN, July 21st.

You will find enclosed a draft for forty dollars, which you will use for the benefit of the freedmen.

Our oldest child, Julia, entered upon her eternal rest the first week of last December. A few days before her departure, she expressed the wish that this money, which belonged to her, should be given to the freedmen.

For one so young (fifteen years), she took much interest in the work of the Association, and had she lived, that interest would have increased with increasing years.

When I think of the strong and unwavering attachment which my father (Alexis Painter, of West Haven), felt for your society for so many years of his life, I feel that it would be to me a great pleasure to see my children possessing the same spirit, and doing what they can for the oppressed, either in our own land or other lands.

But our eldest, God in his providence has taken from us, and she can do no more for his cause upon earth. You will please receive, as from herself, this, her last dying gift, and expend it for the benefit of those in whose welfare she was so much interested.

I remain truly yours,

SARAH PAINTER REYNOLDS.

RECEIPTS IN JULY, 1868.

MAINE.

Bath. M. F. Gannett	$ 6 00
Bethel. Second Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch	22 00
Brunswick. Sab. Sch., $100; Hon. Marshall Cram, $10, *for a Teacher*	110 00
Hallowell. Miss F. Littlefield	1 00
Industry. "A Friend,"	15 00
Litchfield Corner. Cong. Ch	20 00
Machias. Cong. Ch., $41 24; "H.," $5	36 24
Machias Port. Cong. Ch	5 50
Monson. Individuals, by Mrs. I. Tyler, (addl) *for Teachers*	3 00
South Berwick. Cong. Ch	28 46

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Antrim. "Friends," by I. Wright	25 00
Candia. "B. S. G."	2 00
Exeter. Cong. Ch	9 50
Keene. Isaac Rand	21 10
New Boston. Mrs. Benj. Dodge, to const. Mrs. MARY JANE TAYLOR, L. M.	20 00
Rochester. Cong. Ch.	52 00
Wakefield. H. S. Tappan	10 00
Webster. Cong. Ch., $28, ack. in Aug. number incorrectly from Webster, Mass.	

VERMONT.

Cabot. Lyman Clark	5 00
Chelsea. Deacon SAMUEL DOUGLASS, to const. himself L. M.	30 00
Coventry. Cong. Ch	16 45
East Poultney. H. C. R	50
Fairfax. Mrs. S. S. Hook	5 25
Georgia. Cong. Ch	24 90
Irasburg. Cong. Ch	8 05
Norwich. Cong. Ch. M. C. Coll., $15 62; E. C. Wadsworth, $3; "A Friend," $1	19 62
Northfield. Timothy Reed	5 00
Royalton. A. W. Kenney, *for a Teacher*	30 00
St. Albans. Hon. L. Brainerd, $500; First Cong. Ch., $248 30; "A Lady," $5	753 30
Saint Johnsbury. Cong. Ch	15 45
Saxton River. Thomas Town	20 00
Wallingford. Cong. Ch. and Soc., $5; Collected by Mrs. L. Batcheller and Mrs. H. Harris, (addl.) *for a Teacher*, $5	10 00
Williston. Cong. Ch	26 00
Wilmington. Cong. Ch., to const. Deacon REUEL SMITH, L. M.	30 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington. Wm. Pratt, to const. SUSAN ELLEN TRUFANT, L. M.	30 00
Amesbury and Salisbury. Union Ev. Ch. and Soc., $27 50; Mills Village Cong. Ch., $11 50	39 00
Amherst. Members of College Ch. (addl)	23 00
Andover. Free Christian Ch	182 07
Becket Centre. Ladies' Miss. Soc	20 00
Beverly. Gen. Chas. Loring, $5; b. of C.	5 00
Boston. Wm. B. Spooner, $100; Charles Stoddard, $100; Tract Soc., 2 b. of Hats; City of Boston, 3,000 Slates and a quantity of School Books	200 00
Brookfield. Orth. Ch	102 31
Brookline. "A Friend,"	100 00
Cambridgeport. B. C	25
Centreville. Cong. Ch	31 76
Chelsea. Mrs. E. P. Thwing	2 00
Clapville. J. Meriam	25 00
Dorchester. Village Ch. Sab. Sch., $23 65; "S. L. R.," $10	33 65
East Cummington. Village Ch	19 25
East Hampton. Mrs. L. F. Clark, $10; Mrs. Harriet Parsons, $10	20 00
Groton. Union Ch., $12 68; S. W. Rowe, $10	22 68
Groton Junction. Elizabeth Farnsworth	10 00
Hopkinton. Mrs. Polly J. Claflin, $30; Sab. Sch., *for Teachers*, $10	40 00
Huntington. Second Cong. Ch	10 00
Lancaster. Cong. Ch	20 00
Long Meadow. "A Friend,"	50
Lynn. J. M. Whiton	10 00
Malden. Trin. Cong. Ch	25 50
Marshfield. First Cong. Ch., $23, and Rev. E. Alden, $1, ack. in Aug. number	

incorrectly from Marshfield, Vt., and Mansfield, N. Y.
Milton. S. D. Hunt 10 00
Millbury. Amos Merriam, $1 50; L. E. C., 75c 2 25
Monson. Cong. Ch., ($50 of which from A. W. Porter), $102 50; Ladies' Benev. Soc., $100; Austen Newell, $5 ..... 207 50
Newburyport. Prospect St. Ch., $221 02; F. W. Smith, $2; Deacon H. Lunt, $1 .. 224 02
Newton Centre. Mrs. F., B. of C .....
Newton Corner. Sab. Sch 25 00
Northbridge Centre. Cong. Ch., to const. Miss EVELYN S. PUTNAM, L. M 38 50
North Beverly. B. of Books, by R. P. Waters .....
North Brookfield. Union Cong. Ch., $10; Miss A. W. J., 25c 10 25
Orange. "A Friend," 1 50
Petersham. Orth. Cong. Ch 15 30
Salem. Tabernacle Ch., $67 52; Caroline Andrews, $10; "Friends," $8; Dr. Mack, $2 ..... 87 52
Salisbury. "Kearsage," 1 00
Springfield. South Ch., *for Normal School, Hampton, Va.*, $50; M. B., 50c. 50 50
Stockbridge. Mrs. W. Whitney 5 50
Sunderland. Oliver Williams 5 00
Taunton. Rev. I. Dunham 1 00
Townsend. Orth. Cong. Ch., $17 85; Sab. Sch., $3 50 ..... 21 35
Upton. Mrs. A. Putnam 3 00
Wayland. Cong. Sab. Sch 10 85
Warren. Cong Ch 11 00
Wenham. Cong. Ch 2 63
Westford. C. F. Keyes, $100; Union Cong. Ch., $13 16; H. D. Woodworth, $5 ..... 118 16
Westfield. Henry Holland 5 00
West Medway. Mrs. Slocumb, $200; Cong. Ch., $41 ..... 241 00
Weston. Mrs. M. A. H. Bigelow 50 00
Whateley. Cong. Ch., (in part) 11 67
Worcester. "A Friend," *for a Teacher*, $75; Mission Chapel Ch., M. C. Coll., $30, to const. WM. T. BUCKLEY, L. M.; G. T., 50c 105 50

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket. (Central Falls Cong. Ch.,) Robert Cushman, $100; E. L. Freeman, $25 ..... 125 00

CONNECTICUT.

Canton Centre. Coll. by Rev. H. Winslow 26 63
East Lyme. Rev. Joseph Ayer 20 00
Enfield. First Cong. Ch., $33 43; North Cong. Ch., $14 ..... 47 43
Fairfield. Susan Bulkley 1 00
Granby. Mrs. Merriam Jones 1 25
Greenfield. W. B. Morehouse 6 00
Hartford. First Cong. Ch 152 93
Hotchkissville. Judah Baldwin 20 00
Jewett City. H. T. Crosby 2 00
Lyme. S. H. Sill 5 00
Mansfield. Cong. Ch 28 20
Middlebury. Cong. Ch., Mon. Coll 32 50
Naugatuck. Joseph White 10 00
New Haven. "A Lady Friend," $4; B. P., 75c 4 75
Newtown. Abner Beers, ($50 of which for Berea College, Ky.,) 100 00
North Haven. Bequest of Miss Julia Reynolds, deceased, by Mrs. S. P. Reynolds, $40; N. W. Brown, $10 ..... 50 00
Norwich. Broadway Sab. Sch., *for a Teacher* 37 50
Orange. Legacy of Miss Hannah Alling, deceased, by Geo. W. Nettleton, Ex 376 00
Plantsville, T. Higgins 84 30
Southbury. Cong. Ch 27 00
South Windsor. First Ch., $31 70, to const. Dr. WILLIAM WOOD, L. M.; Miss Cook. $1; "A Friend," $20, bal. to const. Miss SUSAN H. WILLEY, L. M 52 70
Stonington. Mrs. Lucy Miner 1 50
Torrington. Mrs. G. L. Gaylord 5 00
Wallingford. Mrs. C. P. Hull and Mrs. M. Beadle, $2 ea 4 00
Washington. S. J. Nettleton 10 00
Watertown. Dr. John DeForest, *for a Teacher*, $100; Cong. Ch., ($31 of which from E. Wooster and J. W. Curtis, to const. Mrs. DELIA E. EATON, L. M.,) $97 31 ..... 197 31
West Meriden. Cong. Ch., ($60 95 of which from two classes of young ladies in the Sab. Sch.,) $358 75; E. K. Breckenridge, $5 ..... 363 75
Westminster. A. Dewing 1 00
West Stafford. Rev. Ira Pettibone 10 00
Wilton. Capt. Geo. A. Palmer 10 00
Woodbury. A. W. Mitchell 15 00
——— "A Friend," 20 00

NEW YORK.

Albion. Presb. Ch., *for a Teacher*, $53; Mrs. J. M., 50c 53 50
Auburn. H. B. Stiles 1 00
Brooklyn. L. Tappan, $11 81; S. T. Johnson and Mrs. L. L. Johnson, $2 ea 15 81
Canastota. E. B. Northrup, $4; Mrs. Sally Northrup, $1 ..... 5 00
Champion. Joel A. Hubbard 10 00
Deer River. Cong. Ch 4 00
Dryden. Mrs. Lucy B. Eastman 10 00
Flushing. A Friend, for a teacher 100 00
Fulton. Elder Frederic Seymour 1 00
Geneva. Ref. Ch., *for a Teacher* 23 18
Groton. Cong. Ch., bal. *for support of a Teacher* 10 00
Hamilton. Mrs. S. K. Bardin 5 00
Hannibal. S. W. Brewster, *for a Teacher* 30 00
Jewett. Presb. Ch 20 00
Le Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Calvert 6 00
Livonia. Presb. Ch., *for a Teacher* 27 00
Lockport. By E. Simmons 23 85
Madison. Mrs. B. Risley 1 00
Mexico. Gates Miller and A. Wheeler, $5 ea 10 00
Mount Morris. Presb. Ch., *for a Teacher* 104 00
New Lotts. Ref. Ch 22 00
New York. Church of the Puritans, M. C. Coll., $12; Dr. A. S. Ball, $5; Mrs. Stephen Griggs, bdl. of Books 17 00
New York Mills. Presb. Sab. Sch 212 21
North Winfield. E Jane Alexander, to const. Mrs. SARAH TYLER, L. M 30 16
Nyack. John W. Towt 50 00
Ogden. Presb. Ch., $27, and Bapt Ch., $19 85, *for Teachers* 46 85
Onondaga Hill. Coll 7 42
Onondaga Valley. Coll., $9 34; A. L Gardner, $5 ..... 14 34
Otto. First Cong. Ch 11 55
Phœnix. Cong. Ch 7 00
Potsdam. A. M. S 25
Perry Centre. Coll. by E. Bathrick, $8 99; W. H. Butler, $5; I. Minor and Family, $3 50; A. Butler, $3; S. R. Barber and G. K. Sheldon, $2 ea.; I. Thompson and Wife, $2; I. P. Buckland, $1 50; Mrs. E. Sheldon, $1 25; 6 Individuals, $1 ea.; Others $2 96; ($30 of which to const. WILLIAM H. BUTLER, L. M 38 20
Sacket's Harbor. Mrs. A. H. Barnes, *for Teachers* 20 00
Smyrna. First Cong. Ch 15 00
Sinclearville. Coll. by E. P. McElroy 7 00
Springville. B. A. Lowe 30 00
Syracuse. Dr. A. Smith, toward const. Rev. Mr. ELLIOT, L. M 5 00
Trumansburgh. Presb. Ch 36 85
Victor. "Friends," *for a Teacher* 85 00
West Aurora. Cong. Ch 15 00
West Plattsburgh. Rev. J. T. Addoms .. 3 00
Williamsburgh. Henry Post, $10; Miss E. B. Eveleth, $5 ..... 15 00

NEW JERSEY.

Burlington. Rev. H. Davis 2 00
Englewood. Miss R. DeMott..... 2 00
Marlborough. Miss C. L. Heyer..... 1 55
Montclair. J. M. Hubbard..... 5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Bend. HENRY MCKINNEY, to const. himself L. M 30 00
Hyde Park. Welsh Cong. Ch., *for Home and Foreign M* 30 15
Philadelphia. Wm. E. Dubois, $10; M. A. Longstreth, $1..... 11 00
Plymouth. H. Gaylord..... 50 00
Rochester. K. M 25
Russellville. John Y. McNiel..... 5 00
Sugar Grove. C. M..... 25
Titusville. H. B. Balch..... 1 00

DELAWARE.

Wilmington. Rev. S. H. Huntington.... 5 50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington. Bureau R. F & A. L., $2,635 65; S. H. HODGES, $30, to const. himself L. M.....2,665 65

VIRGINIA.

Hampton. Theodore Lauselein, $35; Bureau R. F. & A. L., $16 66..... 51 66

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston. Freedmen for Schools, by Miss E. M. Pierce..... 191 25

GEORGIA.

Augusta. Freedmen for Schools, by J. K. Warner, $124 15; A. B. 5 c..... 124 65
Macon. S. S. Class in First Bapt. Ch., by Miss Pond..... 71
Savannah. Freedmen for Schools, by O. W. Dimick..... 14 26

OHIO.

Ashtabula. Mrs. T. M. Benham..... 5 00
Cleveland. Estate of Charles French, by Mrs. A. A. French, Ex., $764 74; R. H., 5 c..... 765 24
Columbus. "S. B. P.,"..... 10 50
Croton. H. P. Rose, $6; Mrs. Polly P. Bliss and C. L. Graves, $1 ea..... 8 00
East Toledo. D. Curtis 10 00
Mallet Creek. Peter Bowen, to const. Miss MELINDA BOWEN, L. M..... 30 00
Mount Vernon. "A Friend," $25; H. Sherwood, $1..... 26 00
Oberlin. J. W. Merrill, $100; Mrs. E. House, $1..... 101 00
Townshend Station. A. D..... 25

INDIANA.

Arney. Rev. Sam'l Ward..... 2 00

ILLINOIS.

Mount Carmel. G. H. S 50
Princeton. Mrs. L. J. Kilborn..... 5 00
Saint Albans. L. P. S..... 50

MICHIGAN.

Birmingham. Mrs. A. D. Stickney..... 1 25
Detroit. A. Sheley, $20; Matthew Mowat, $10..... 30 00
Hillsdale. Mrs. Mary Mead..... 3 00

IOWA.

Denmark. Deacon Enos Wright, to const. Mrs. JULIA G. W. TOMPKINS. Miss NANCY W. WRIGHT and Miss ELEANOR W. WRIGHT, L. M's..... 100 00

WISCONSIN.

Beaver Dam. Rev. T. E. H..... 50
Oshkosh. C. R. Hamlin..... 2 00

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Walla Walla. Rev. C. Eells..... 5 00
Flat Prairie. Sab. Sch. of District No. 4, by James Anderson..... 10 20
South Haven. A. S. Packard..... 10 00

Received at the Cincinnati Office, Thomas Kennedy, Treas.

($1,705 22.)

For A. M. A.

MASSACHUSETTS.

North Wrentham. "A Friend," *for a Teacher*..... 23 45

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford. Mrs. A. W. Welch..... 20 00
Middle Haddam. Miss R. B. Adams..... 15 00
Norwich. Mrs. Holyoke..... 50 00

OHIO.

Bloomingburg. S. S..... 2 50

ALABAMA.

Montgomery. Freedmen for Schools..... 23 00
Talladega. Freedmen for Schools, $101 62; Rev. H. E. Brown, $75..... 176 62

GEORGIA.

Atlanta. Freedmen for Schools, $38 31; "Friends," by Miss Payne, $6; "Friends," by Miss Kinney, $5; Debating Soc., $5. 54 31

For A. M. A. and W. F. A. C.

Austinburgh. Myron Whitney. $17; Mrs. S. M. Barnes and Miss S. A. Barnes, $2 ea.; "Cash," $1 85 ..... 22 85
Ashtabula. —— 1 00
Bellefontaine. P. M. Stevenson, J. E. Stevenson, A. Kerr, Rev. Jos. Shaw, J. Q. A. Campbell, James Walker and Rev. John Williamson, $5 ea.; D. M. Stevenson, $4; Jos Stevenson, $3; Dow & Son, $2; J. W. Byers, $2; 4 Individuals, $1 ea.; Others, $3 ..... 53 00
Bloomingburg. W. K. Steel..... 5 00
Bloomfield. U. S. P. Ch..... 17 22
Cedron. Jos. Wells, Wm. Wise and Sam'l Wise, $5 ea.; James Hopkins, $2; Others, $8..... 25 00
Central College. Per S. S..... 15 50
Cincinnati. Rev. B. P. Aydelott, D. D., $30; Rev. H. G. Young, $5; Rev. Mr. Knox, Jos. Smith, Mrs. A. Peterson and Geo. Peterson, $2 ea.; Un. Bapt. Ch., $2 50; 7 individuals, $1 ea.; Others, $5 25..... 57 75
Clarksfield. "Back Pledge,"..... 1 00
Clyde. U. B. Ch..... 14 02
Eaglesville. —— 3 86
Edgerton. Luthera Wilson..... 2 00
Elyria. F. M. Hamlin, $25; R. H. Penfield, $15; J. A. Toplift, $10; E. C. Bradford, $5; Wm. Clark, $2..... 57 00
Felicity. Dr. M. Gibson, $5; J. P. Moyer and Wife, $3; Others, $2..... 10 00
Four Corners. C. H. C..... 50
Geneva. Rev. A. D. Barber, $10; Bapt. Ch., $7 07; S. Seymour, $7; Chas. Talcott. $5; Cong. Ch., $2; W. C. Pancost, H. Maltby and Mrs. L. Smith, $2 ea.; 7 Individuals, $1 ea.; Others, $21 25..... 65 32

Greenfield. ——, $25; U. S. Presb. Ch., $22 30 ..... 47 30
Homer. Mrs. C. C. D. Putnam 50 00
Kelley's Island. Union Ch 9 20
Kenton. James Ewing, B. Elgin and J. S. Pollock, $5 ea.; C. Milkin and J. Bryner, $1 ea 17 00
Lebanon. A. Holbrook, family Mon. Con. 10 00
Lodi. Deacon Loomis 1 50
Madison. Aid Soc., $10; H. E. Ensign and L. A. Kimball, $5 ea.; J. Childs, $2; J. & H. Mead, $1 50; 3 Individuals, $1 ea. 26 50
Mallet Creek. Sarah Dunbar, $20; by Mrs. M. Branch, $10 ..... 30 00
Melmore. Coll., $2 75; W. Duncan, A. Anderson and Mr. Wax, $2 ea.; Mrs. B., 5 c. 9 25
North Bloomfield. Cong. Ch., $22 50; Deciple Ch., $4 84 ..... 27 34
North Ridge. —— 6 00
Randolph. Cong. Ch 8 00
Salem. D. A. Allen and Mrs. B. Allen, $10 ea.; L. B. Silver, J. Heaton and B. H. Ganigus, $5 ea.; Rev. M. Murphy, $2; 3 Individuals, $1 ea. 40 00
Saybrook. B. F. Spencer and B. Spencer, $1 ea 2 00
Seville. L. W. Strong 41 00
Strongsville. Free Cong. Ch 20 00
Wakeman. By Rev. H. S. Bennett 23 30
York. By S. Hale, to const. Rev. J. WILLIAMS, L. M. 37 50

KENTUCKY.

Louisville. Freedmen for Schools 132 75
Correction.—Covington, $537 30, ack. in Aug. number, should read Lexington.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga. Freedmen for Schools 3 50
Nashville. Peabody Fund, $214 43; Freedmen for Schools, $157 50 ..... 371 93

MICHIGAN.

Milford. W. R. Armes, $30; M. Ogden, $5; J. Kasbe and J. Harper, $2 ea.; 3 Individuals, $1 ea 42 00
Fentonville. J. H. Phipps and F. Linsley, $5 ea.; Mrs. B. M. Fay, $3; George Scriven, W. Thompson and B. Banks, $2 ea.; 7 Individuals, $1 ea.; Others, $1 75. ..... 27 75
Jackson. G. M. Cady, $3; Miss A. Thompson, $2 50 ..... 5 50

Received at the Chicago Office.

($3,225 44.)

ILLINOIS.

Atlanta. Cong. Ch 25 00
Aurora. First Cong. Ch. (add'l) 31 50
Cedar Point. T. Johnson 45
Chandlersville. Cong. Ch 32 00
Chesterfield. A few friends 10 00
Chicago. James O. Lyman 183 62
Danvers. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 17 50
De Kalb. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 22 20
Freedom. John Hubard, $10; Q. Darrow, $1 ..... 11 00
Granville. Cong, Ch. (add'l) 21 00
Griggsville. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 28 00
Hamilton. Cong. Ch. (in part) 7 85
Harvard. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 11 00
Lawn Ridge. Cong. Ch. (in part) 28 25
Millburn. Cong. Ch. 22 50
New Brenton. Saul C. Burt, $1 50; Ida Burt, 50c. 2 00
Normal. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 46 05
Payson. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 57 50
Pittsfield. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 18 00
Princeton. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 5 00
Rockford. Emerson & Co 637 50
Sterling. Cong. Ch. (in part) 65 00
Tonica. Cong. Ch. (in part) 15 75

IOWA.

Anamosa. J. B. Webb, to const. Mrs. C. B LAMSON, L. M. 30 00
Burlington. Mrs. J. Everall 5 00
Grinnell. Children's Aid Soc 50 00
Oxford. Cong. Sab. School 10 00
Pine Grove. Welsh Ch 5 00

MICHIGAN.

Dorr. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 7 00
Grandville. J. D. V. Haven, Dr. L. Day, $5 ea.; Others, $7 80 ..... 17 80
Hart. J. E. Reed, $5; H. T. King, N. Crosby, $3 ea.; Others, $18 ..... 29 00
Kalamazoo. W. H. W. 50
Manistee. D. L. Secor, W. Magoon, Dr. Ellis, D. Lucas and D. L. Filer, $5 ea.; Dea. Barnes and H. P. Fisher, $3 ea.; Others, $12 80 ..... 43 80
Martin. Wm. T. Monteith 5 00
Muskegon. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 20 00
Otsego. W. T. Etsull, T. M. Warrant, $5 ea.; D. Wing, $3; Others, 19 25 ..... 32 25
Pentwater. J. W. Chapin, S. Parker, $10 ea.; Others, $4 ..... 24 00
Plainwell. Citizens 19 00
Wayland. E. Loomis and family 26 00
White Hall. A. M. Thompson, $20; S. Knudson, E. R. Burrows, C. C. Thompson, $5 ea.; Herman Streeter, $4; N. V. Booth, $3; Others, $10 ..... 52 00

WISCONSIN.

Beloit. First Cong. Ch. (add'l) $55 50; Second Cong. Ch. (add'l) $53 ..... 108 50
Black Earth. Ruth A. Allen 18 00
Burlington. Cong. Ch (add'l) 40 00
Centre. Cong. Ch. add'l) 5 00
Delavan. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 22 50
Fort Atkinson. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 5 00
Fulton. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 5 00
La Fayette. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 6 50
Milwaukee. Plym. Cong. S. S. 350 00
Oak Creek. J. Dibley 1 00
Reeds Corners. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 20 00
Somers. Presb. S. S. 16 00
Sparta. Cong. S. S. 9 60
Spring Green. Union Meeting, (in part) 50c.; Welsh Cong. Ch. (in part) $2 30 ..... 2 80
Trempeleau. Cong. Ch. (add'l) 10 00
Westfield. Cong. Ch 4 50

MINNESOTA.

Afton. Cong. Ch 7 40
Lakeland. Cong. Ch 4 00

KANSAS.

Burlingame. T. B. G. and B. P. S., $5 ea.; Mrs. E. and H. D. S., $3 ea.; A Friend, A. L., L. R. A. and J. W. M., $2 ea.; Mrs. H., M. R., C. P. and Mrs. L. A. B., $1 ea.; Others, $2 ..... 30 00
Ridgeway. Mrs. L. S. Green, $5; Rev. J. W. Fox, $10 ..... 15 00
Waveland. Mrs. L. B. Gardner 1 50

ALABAMA.

——. Freedmen for Schools, by Rev. G. L. Putnam, Supt 69 50

MISSISSIPPI.

——. Rent, $617; Salary, $99 17; Freedmen for Schools, $82 45, by Rev. J. P. Bardwell, Supt 798 62

Total, ... $15,868 69

W. E. WHITING,
Asst. Treas.